

**THEATRE-ROYAL.**  
**FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.**  
**TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY, APRIL 21.**

Will be performed, the Tragedy of  
**M A C B E T H.**  
The Part of MACBETH,  
By **HOUSTON STEWART NICHOLSON, Esq.**  
Lady Macbeth, Mrs **WILMOT-WELLS.**  
The other characters by his Majesty's Servants.  
To which, by Desire, will be added, the Musical Entertainment of  
**R O S I N A.**

**Mrs BULKLEY'S BENEFIT.**  
**On SATURDAY next, April 23. 1785.**  
Will be performed, a Tragedy, (not acted this Season), called,  
**HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.**

Hamlet, (for that Night only) Mrs **BULKLEY.**  
Being her First Appearance in that Character.  
King, Mr **WILMOT-WELLS.**  
Oftrick, Mr **WARD.**  
Horatio, Mr **HALLION.**—Polonius, Mr **SPARKS.**  
Laertes, Mr **WAYLETT.**—Gravedigger, Mr **KIPPLING.**  
Rofincrans, Mr **DAVIS.**—Guiderftein, Mr **J. BLAND.**  
Francisco, Mr **CHARTERIS.**—Lucianus, Mr **BLAND, Jun.**  
And the Ghost, Mr **WOODS.**  
Queen, Mrs **MOUNTFORT.**  
Player Queen, Mrs **WAYLETT.**  
And Ophelia, Mrs **BADDELEY.**  
With Entertainments, as will be expressed in future Bills.  
To which will be added,  
(Not acted here these two Years), a Farce, called, The  
**MAID OF THE OAKS.**

Dupely, Mr **LA-MASH.**  
Old Groveby, Mr **WILMOT-WELLS.**—Oldworth, Mr **SPARKS.**  
Sir Hary Groveby, Mr **WAYLETT.**—Robin, Mr **BLAND, Jun.**  
And Harry, Mr **KIPPLING.**  
Maria, (the Maid of the Oaks) Mrs **WOODS.**  
And Lady Bab Lardoon, Mrs **BULKLEY.**  
(The original Song of "Come Sing around my Favourite Tree.")  
By Mrs **BADDELEY.**  
Tickets to be had of Mrs **BULKLEY**, at Mr **Stevenson's** painter, Shake-  
spear's Square, and of Mr **Gibb**, at the Theatre, where places for the  
Boxes may be taken.

**A PUBLIC READING**  
**OF**  
**FAVOURITE PIECES**

FROM  
**STERNE—MILTON—SHAKESPEARE—and MOLIERE,**  
WILL BE GIVEN  
In **DUNN'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM, May 2.**  
BY Mr **SCOTT.**

The Reading will begin precisely at one o'clock afternoon.  
Tickets, Three Shillings each, may be had at Mr **Scott's** House,  
in Baillie Fyfe's Clofe.

Edinburgh, April 19. 1785.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MACKAY, Com-**  
mander of his Majesty's Forces in the North Britain, hereby  
gives notice, That he is ready to receive proposals from any person or  
persons, willing to supply by contract, **BREAD** for his Majesty's 63d  
regiment of foot, quartered in Edinburgh Castle.

The Bread is to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of  
which the first bran has been taken by means of an eight shilling  
cloth.—Each soldier's allowance of this bread for four days, is a well-ba-  
ked loaf, weighing six pounds.

Proposals may be sealed up, and addressed to Major Alexander  
Mackay, Charles Street, George's Square, on or before Saturday  
next, the 23d instant. Not to be repeated.

**SADDLERY.**

**J. HOWDEN**, at the Leopard, in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, has  
ready made a neat assortment of

Mens and Ladies Saddles.	Ladies Pads with Backs, and plain
Rodney Brides of the newest fa-	ditto.
shion.	Gentlemen's and Ladies Whips of
Silver plated Bits and Stirrups.	all kinds.
Polished and tinned Bits and Stir-	Doe and Calf Skin Boot Garters.
rups.	Cloakbags and Saddle Bags.
Horse Cloths and Yorkshire Rugs.	Hair Cloths, Polishing Machines, and
Curry-Combs and Brushes.	Pickers.
Mane Combs and Spunges.	Dog Chains, Collars, and Couplings.
Body Rollers and Collars of differ-	Lead-Shot Bags of all kinds.
ent kinds.	Oil Cloth for covering Trunks and
Martingales of all sorts.	Cloakbags.
Plated, Spring, and Steel Spurs.	False Tails for Horses, different
	Colours.

And all sorts of Cart and Plough Harness made in the most substantial  
manner, and sold on the most reasonable terms.  
N. B. Saddles and Whips mended.

**SUBSCRIPTION**

For **RELIEF of the POOR in ZETLAND.**

IT must give satisfaction to the Public in general, and in an especial  
manner to the Humane Contributors to this charity, to be informed,  
that by their very liberal donations, an essential and most seasonable  
Relief has already been afforded to the wants and distresses of the Lower  
Class of Inhabitants in Zetland. And it being necessary to fix a period  
at which the whole management of the Charitable Fund, may be wound  
up and concluded, notice is now given, That the Subscription will be  
shut upon the first day of May next; and it is intended, soon thereafter  
to lay before the public, for the information and satisfaction of all con-  
cerned, a list of the contributors, with a state of the whole Collection  
and its Expenditure.

To be LET, for one or more years, as shall be agreed upon, and en-  
tered to at Whitfunday 1785,  
**NEWBATTLE ABBEY.**

Which is completely furnished; with the offices, gardens, pleasure  
grounds, and such of the parks as may be wanted.  
For particulars apply to Mr **Ainlie** at Newbattle, or Patrick Kerr  
writer to the signet.

To be LET for three years, and entered into at Whitfunday  
next,  
**The HOUSE of ALDERSTON, Garden,**  
Pleasure Grounds, and three Small Inclosures, with suitable Offices, all  
in good repair, and fit to accommodate a genteel family. The house is  
pleasantly surrounded with full grown trees, within a mile of the town of  
Haddington, and fifteen miles east from Edinburgh. The situation is well  
known to be remarkably dry and beautiful, and commands sundry fine  
and extensive prospects. There are good markets of every kind, and coal  
in the neighbourhood. The Diligences from Edinburgh pass by the foot  
of the avenue twice a day.  
The House may be seen from eleven till two afternoon. For particu-  
lars, apply to Lady Hay at Alderton, or David Milne, clerk to the  
signet.

**Mr WOODS'S NIGHT.**

On **MONDAY, April 25. 1785.**

Will be presented, The Comedy of the

**J E A L O U S W I F F.**

Oakly, Mr **WOODS;**  
Major Oakly, Mr **DUNCAN;**  
Charles Oakly, Mr **BELL;**  
Sir Harry Beagle, Mr **KIPPLING;**  
Captain O'Cutler, Mr **HALLION;**  
Ruffet, Mr **CHARTERIS;**  
And Lord Trunket, Mr **WARD.**  
Lady Freeclove, Mrs **DUNCAN;**  
Harriet, Mrs **WOODS;**  
And Mrs Oakly, Mrs **BULKLEY.**

After which will be performed,  
A Comic Interlude (never acted here), called, The  
**WALKING STATUE;**  
OR, THE  
**DEVIL IN THE WINE-CELLAR.**

(Written by **AARON HILL, Esq.**)  
Toby (alias the Devil), Mr **KIPPLING;**  
Sir Timothy Tough, Mr **WILMOT-WELLS;** Slightly, Mr **BELL;**  
Butler, Mr **DAVIES;** John (with a Song), Mr **DUNCAN;**  
Thomas, Mr **CHARTERIS;** Harry, Mr **J. BLAND;**  
Corporal Cut'em, (the Walking Statue) Mr **HALLION;**  
And Leonora, Mrs **MILLS.**

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

**CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.**

Petruchio, Mr **WOODS;**  
Gremio, Mr **KIPPLING;**  
And Catharine, Mrs **WILMOT-WELLS.**

Tickets to be had of Mr **Woods**, at his House, Syme's Clofe, Calton;  
and of Mr **Gibb**, at the Office of the Theatre, where Places for the  
Boxes may be taken.

**ADDRESS to the LANDLORDS of SCOTLAND,**  
**And to the TENANTS of SCOTLAND,**  
**Upon the IRISH RESOLUTIONS.**

By the AUTHOR of the  
**CONSEQUENCES of the IRISH RESOLUTIONS.**

**YOU** are sleeping upon ice; it thaws around you; and you do not  
perceive it. There is a Treaty of Commerce going on between  
Ireland and Britain, by one article of which, if it shall take place, your  
corn-lands will fall one half in their value; for, by that article, contrary  
to the Treaty of Union, Ireland is to be at liberty to import her grain in-  
to Scotland when she pleases.

It is well known, that every unusual quantity of commodity thrown in-  
to a market diminishes the price of what was in it before. Merchants  
observe, that so small an addition as one-fifth, brought into a market be-  
yond the common run of it, will reduce prices one half. You must have  
seen the difference that five or six thousand black cattle more than com-  
mon, brought to the fair of Falkirk, make upon the price of the fair  
there; and how a few thousand, or even hundred bolls of grain, brought  
into a market town upon a market day, in your neighbourhood, affects  
the price of that day.

This will be hard upon you, the Lards, whose estates were twenty  
years ago, I know, eight one-third in debt, and your weather is storm for  
a little, because you can always sell your lands, and get for them half  
of what they are worth at present, and go where you please; but you the  
tenants cannot weather the storm; you cannot fall your leases; you can-  
not remove; and, with grain at a new and low value, you will be bound  
to pay your old and high rents. The forefathers of both of you, at the  
Union, and for a century before it, as appears by the statute-book, knew  
perfectly well the advantages of soil and climate which Ireland had over  
Scotland, to drive the Scots grain out of the Scots market, and therefore  
provided against it.

There are speculative mercantile people who think, that the best way  
to encourage manufactures will be to sink the price of your grain, in order  
to enable workmen to live cheap. But practical men know, that their  
own country is their best market; that the manufactures exported are not  
one-tenth of what are consumed at home, and, therefore, that, if they  
hurt the landed interest, they will hurt three-fourths of their best cus-  
tomers.

The mischief does not stop at the importation of Irish victual in its own  
form. By the treaty on foot, it will be poured in upon you in a manu-  
factured form, I mean in spirits made in Ireland, to the destruction of the  
distilleries on your lands; those distilleries which create manure for your  
farms, afford a market to the farmer for his barley, prepare his ground  
for the richest crops after a barley one, raise your rent-rolls, bring down  
the price of butchers meat, for the benefit of the poor, by fattening  
cattle, and bestow a great revenue on the Crown. The pretence for this  
favour to Ireland, at your expense, is, that, by the Irish Resolutions, the  
same tax is to be laid on whisky brought from Ireland as on whisky made  
in Scotland; but those who say so are deceived themselves, or deceive  
you. To make up the fiscal quantum of the tax upon whisky, the malt-  
tax and the excises must be combined; from which circumstance alone, it  
will be difficult to find out the final quantum to be laid on the Irish whis-  
ky, in order to make it equal to the tax which you pay. But this is not  
all: The value, quality, and produce of the Irish and Scots barley and malt  
differ; the quality and value of the spirits differ; the arts of chymistry  
make differences; independent of both; the severity or want of severity  
of the officers who collect the duties of the two countries, and the orders  
given by the Boards of Revenue of the two countries, in explanation of  
the same law, may make differences. Of this last the complaints (though  
I believe not very just) of the Edinburgh brewers and distillers against the  
Scots Board, that they follow rules different from those which the En-  
glish Board follows with respect to the London brewers and distillers, af-  
ford examples. From those various circumstances, all the excitements and  
chymists in Europe could not contrive rules to produce an equality of  
taxes upon the importation from Ireland of such a subject of taxation.  
And, could such rules be framed, still the comparative cheapness of la-  
bour, and the want of taxes upon every article attending the manufac-  
ture in Ireland, would enable the Irish to undersell us in our own  
market.

The very attempt to create an equality will do mischief to Scotland;  
for it will lead to the question, Whether whisky made in Scotland from  
Irish grain, should pay the English or the Scots malt-tax? and this will  
lead to another question, Whether whisky made in Scotland from En-  
glish grain should pay the English or the Scots malt-tax? and the result  
of such discussions may be, to abolish the distinction between the two  
taxes, even with regard to whisky made from Scots grain. In short, by  
this article of the treaty, you are trading among burning plough-flames.  
Hold fast by the treaty of Union, and you are safe. But loosen a nail,  
and the whole fabric may shake to pieces. The report of the Lords of  
the Committee of the Privy Council, page 58. already proposes a system  
of regulations upon the importation of Irish beer and ale into Scotland.  
The Irish raise their own hops; you import yours; you see the conse-  
quence upon the price of the beer in the two countries from this circum-  
stance. Should the importation of Irish victual, whisky, beer, and ale,  
take place; you would not only be deluged with Irish grain, but you  
would lose the consumption of your own.

You have been told, and will be told again, that the Minister's ap-  
pro- bation of the Irish Resolutions is founded on the report of the Lords  
of the Committee of the Privy Council to his Majesty. The authority  
of

high; and, therefore, it is fair to both sides of the question, that there-  
port upon the article of victual be laid before you, not concealed from you.  
His Majesty did order the Committee of Council to inquire, and report  
to him upon the commercial arrangements between Britain and Ireland.  
The object of inquiry, by far the most important to that Committee, was  
the corn trade; because, to all wise statesmen, the food of the people is the  
first object of political economy; and accordingly their Lordships did  
inquire, and their report, page 53. contains a distinct and separate article  
from the others, in great letters, under the word CORN. But, perhaps,  
in the multiplicity of the other business of the report, they were hurried;  
For how many questions, in the train of their investigation, did they  
ask, upon the corn trade? One. How many answers did they get? One.  
How many witnesses did they examine? Two. Who were these two?  
London corn-factors; men who have an interest that all the corn of the  
univerte should come to England; because, whatever the nation may lose,  
they and their friends will always get their commission. How many pages  
of the report are taken up in the investigation, the discussion, and the  
judgment, upon a point of so much difficulty in itself, intricacy in its re-  
lations, and magnitude in its consequences? One page. The report is  
verbatim as follows:

"**C O R N.**  
" *Mein Cloud, Scott,*  
" *and*  
" *John Meiras Taylor,*  
" *Examined.*  
" *Corn Factors;*

" **Q.** Have you read the bill that passed in Ireland last year, for regu-  
lating the corn trade of that kingdom?"  
" **A.** Yes."

" **Q.** Do you apprehend that the proposal that is made in it, to  
admit British and Irish grain and flour to be imported into each king-  
dom respectively, when the prices are lower than those at which a ge-  
neral importation of such grain and flour is admitted from foreign  
countries, will be for the advantage or disadvantage of this country?"

" **A.** Very much to the advantage of this country; because the Irish  
more frequently want grain and flour from this country, than we want  
it from that; and because a partial deficiency in our crops may be made up  
by a sufficient supply from Ireland, when a general supply from foreign  
countries might be too much, and might discourage agriculture. The Irish having  
prohibited the importation of flour and ground corn from all countries  
but Great Britain, for the encouragement of their mills, it might be a  
just return to them to prohibit, in like manner, the importation of  
flour and ground corn from any country but Ireland; and this would  
likewise operate as an encouragement to our mills; we having mills enough  
to supply the greatest possible demand for flour."

" The Committee then desired these gentlemen to prepare such a plan  
for admitting Irish grain and flour into this country, as would corre-  
spond with the regulations made in favour of Great Britain in the bill  
passed last session in Ireland. "After which the two corn factors wrote  
a letter, containing a mode of settling weights and measures between the  
two kingdoms, for executing the Irish act, concerning which their opinion  
had been asked.

Such are the Judges, the evidence, the reasoning, and the decrees. These  
is, surely, no offence in your reviewing it: Give it all the weight that is  
due to it; but not more. To a plain man the premises are just these:  
That, once in twenty years, we need grain from Ireland to supply our  
wants; and the conclusion is, that we are therefore to allow the Irish, at  
all times, to send it to us, whether we want it or not. Moreover, a plain  
man would be inclined to ask these corn factors, How importing flour and  
ground corn from Ireland should operate as an encouragement to our  
mills?

You will ask me, What you should do?—Do what all the manufactu-  
ring part of England is now doing; do what thirteen thousand weavers  
and an hundred and ten thousand weavers around Paisley and Dunfermline,  
upon Parliament's face, in making the same law, but in true and decided  
terms, the danger which your claims and your leases are in.  
Lards, are so feeble in understanding and spirit as not to do it; do it,  
left it should offend men in power; do you the tenants take their place,  
and assume that dignity which they have relinquished. You depend not  
on men in power; they cannot serve or hurt you, as individuals. Frame  
your petitions in your different county towns; they will cost you nothing but  
a few sheets of paper. The belt of your Members will present them with  
pride; the worth of them dare not refuse. You, the tenants, were ready  
enough to remonstrate against the law in favour of the unhappy Ro-  
man Catholics, because they do not worship the same God in the same  
way that you do. You was then listened to, though in a bad cause;—  
you will now be much more listened to in a good one.

The resolutions of the counties of Aberdeen and Dumfries will show  
you in what expressions to pursue the paths of public duty and public ho-  
nour, and how to frame your petitions; for the Minister himself has told  
you, that nothing but petitions, signed by the petitioners themselves, can  
possibly be listened to. The resolution of West Lothian will, by its  
contrast with theirs, show you what you are to avoid; for, like the two  
first, you are to tell Parliament what you know, and what you believe  
you have reason to fear; but you are not, like the last, to be trifling in  
unmeaning compliments to the wisdom of Parliament, which wants none  
of your compliments, which wishes to be instructed, not to be flattered;  
to know the state of the country, not to be a fatal security,  
by being kept in the dark. Mr Pitt is laid to have declared, in  
House of Commons, that he will hold all those to be for the articles of  
the Irish treaty who do not object to them. He invites, he calls for your  
opinion: When he does so, will you be silent? Silence in you is crimi-  
nal; to him it is unjust.

I have asked some men of large estates, and of the best families, par-  
ticularly in the west side of Scotland, which must first suffer by the trea-  
ty, whether the importation of Irish victual would not sink the price of  
theirs? they answered, Yes. Whether it would diminish their rent rolls?  
they answered, Yes. I asked, Why did they not say so to Parliament?  
Their answer was, that petitions against the Irish treaty were consid-  
ered as matters of party, and they were hampered by their politics.

The idea contained in this answer requires to be analysed. It means,  
that men are restrained either by loyalty to their prince, or by respect to  
his ministers, or by the fear of not getting a place to themselves; but, do  
they think the prince will believe that men can be loyal to his family,  
who cannot be loyal to their own families? or, that the minister can be-  
lieve men will be attached to his interest, who, in a point so material to  
their estates, are not attached to their own interest? The fear of not get-  
ting a place, by giving offence to men in power, is somewhat more intel-  
ligible; but, consider the weight of that motive even in a prudential light.  
There are about three thousand land proprietors holding of the Crown in  
Scotland, and perhaps as many holding of subjects. Look in the end of  
your almanacks at all the places held by all the country gentlemen of  
Scotland, or that can be held by them, and they do not amount to three  
thousand pounds a year; that is, to each laird, upon an average, about  
ten shillings a year; and to you the tenants, who have no places, not a  
penny. For this pittance, or rather for the chance of it, you are, by the  
repeal of the article of Union which prevents the importation of Irish  
grain, to submit to sink the value of your lands perhaps three hundred  
thousand pounds a year in a quarter of a century; those lands, which, by  
an adherence to the articles of Union, have risen three-fold in their rents  
since that treaty was signed.

The English nobility and gentry are as fond of party and politics as  
you are; they, too, feel loyalty to their prince and respect for his minis-  
ters. But mark their generous movements to manifest their sentiments,  
contrasted with your prudential ones. When a pretender to their prince's  
throne invaded it, England, and all the treasures of England, were laid at  
their prince's feet. When his foreign dominions were attacked, England  
lavished thirty millions of her treasures in a quarrel that was not her own.  
When his empire was attempted to be divided, she spent a hundred  
millions of money to keep it together. But when his minister, last sum-  
mer, introduced a new system of taxation, by taxing manufactures in the



Infancy; by burthening the indigent and ingenious; and, by extending the excise laws into the recesses of the workshops of manufacturers, whose profits often arise from the secrecy of their inventions; then England thought the best way of showing loyalty to her prince, and respect for his ministers, was to declare, and declare aloud, her sentiments against that system. The same minister, in a treaty with Ireland, has proposed commercial and revenue arrangements that are still more fatal. The English think, that the same loyalty to their prince, and their respect to his ministers, oblige them to remonstrate in modest, yet firm, in true and decided terms, against the ruin that impends for them. What are the consequences of such open and manly conduct? That minister dropt some of his favourite taxes last summer; and he will drop the articles of his treaty this summer. But, had the English imitated your example, and like you sat silent, he would have ruined his country, and lost all the fair fame his father had won.

Consider, even in a prudential light, what return these wife Scots politicians get for their politics from English ministers. Men who know not to respect themselves, will never meet with respect from others. It would be a disgrace to the disregard shown to such politicians was to be confined to them; but it is extended to their country. Of this too many instances have occurred of late. Five of them, strike as all. 1. The badge of distinction between slaves and freemen is the use of arms; for he who has arms is always master of him who has not. The best spirits of this country have five times asked a militia from English ministers, and parliaments, and five times have been refused. 2. The English, knowing that their property and their honour depended on the independence of their judges, some years ago made them independent, by an augmentation of their salaries. Did they give an augmentation to the Scots judges, whose salaries are indecently low? No. Why should they show respect to the property or honour of men who prefer what they call their politics to both? What else could they think men deserved, whose own representatives did not even attend the house when the interests of those judges, and, consequently, their country's interest, was under discussion, and when one, and only one, Scots member of parliament, I mean Mr. Dempster, espoused the cause of independence of justice in Scotland, when all his other countrymen abandoned it? A general election ensued, and you chose almost the very same men into Parliament who had shown so shameful an inattention to their own interest and yours. 3. Parliament sent five judges to India, to bestow the blessings of law upon fifteen millions of people, who had been long robbed of them. Scots lawyers, by the necessity they are under of being masters of the Roman law, and the *Jus Gentium*, were perhaps more proper to be sent to fulfil this great object than English lawyers, who, from their education, are obliged to know only the common and statute law of England. Parliament not only did not admit the Scots bar, but positively excluded it. Why? Because the Scots bar bear insults upon the honour of their body with the same patience which the Scots lairds show to dangers hanging over their estates. 4. The excise laws of England were lately applied, in all their detail, to the distilleries of Scotland; an application impossible to be made, from the different circumstances of the two countries, without the absolute destruction of the Scots distilleries, on the existence of which the rents of all those who have barley estates very much depend. Instead of going to Parliament like men, you crept to the Treasury, or to those who tell you, I believe not very truly, that they keep the keys of the Treasury. What was the consequence? The Treasury gave you an act of Parliament, which turned the best born men of this country into spies and informers upon one another, and made them liable for offences which others had committed. When it is asked, Who drew this bill? nobody can tell; all deny it. It is not to be wondered at, that persons who want the spirit to assert their own interests like men, should for them neglected by all, and attended to by none. But you are in the right to prepare your minds for the misfortunes of your distilleries. The importation of grain from Ireland will supply the loss of your corn, and the importation of spirits from Ireland will supply the loss of your whisky. 5. Last summer a proposal was made by the King's Minister for laying a tax of two shillings a ton upon coals. You know as well as I do, that, in a country in which, from the nature of the climate, fuel is a necessary of life as much as food or clothes, that tax must have desolated the land. You all said so in private. You escaped from it by a miracle. But, Was that escape owing to your silence, prudent as you are taught to think it; or to English clamour, insolent as you call them? Some of your members who represent counties, in which are coal estates worth many millions, were as mute (though loud enough at other times) as yourselves.

It was the consciousness of those disadvantages which, some years ago, forced the merchants of Glasgow to form themselves into a Chamber of Commerce, in hopes that their remonstrances in Parliament, and elsewhere, might procure that weight to which the landed interest had given up all pretensions, and no longer enjoyed, because they no longer maintained it. That Chamber, with the dignity of being the representatives of the landed interest of the Irish treaty which affect them; while you, the Lairds of Scotland, are made to believe that petitions to save your estates from ruin, are considered as matters of party; and you the tenants of Scotland are making no remonstrances against innovations which are to take bread from your children, and fill the jails with your persons.

Provost Johnstone was the man who first gave a form and a soul to that society at Glasgow; and he deserves a statue from his fellow-citizens for the numerous idea.

Was the true consciousness of these disadvantages, which, within these few weeks, forced near an hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen of this country to form themselves into a society, called *The Independent Friends*. The members of it, almost at the first start, found they had, or were heirs to, near two hundred thousand pounds a-year of land-rent.

That individuals of it have friendships with persons who have been in power, and may be in power again, is true; but that the Society itself is a party one, is false. The first objects of that Society are to watch over the liberties and interests of Scotland, in order to preserve them alike from the oppression of power and the violence of faction; to make the press free, and, through the medium of it, to animate you to what is politically right, and to warn you against what is politically wrong; no matter whether that right or wrong comes from Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Fox, Lord North or Lord Lansdowne. I hope not truly, that the publishers of newspapers in Scotland are likewise hampered in their politics; but this Society, with the influence it possesses, will convince those publishers that they are to give light to their countrymen, not to keep them in the dark, and that their papers are to be as independent of party as the Society of Independent Friends are.

Mr. Erskine, the late Lord Advocate of Scotland, was one of the persons who first gave the idea of the Society; a man whose sentiments are as noble as his blood, and who, having the sense to live within his income, is not tempted to be dependent on any one; in whose very looks and manner, the open, gay, affectionate, unassuming, but animated and decided gentleman, shines forth; familiar with his inferiors, without insolence in his familiarity; respectful, without meanness, to those who happen by accident to be his superiors in the world; faithful to his promises and his friendships, and to those who have obliged him, because he knows he has a character to lose, and puts a value upon it; full of invention and resources, and even of design, because he has genius; but incapable of deceit, because he has honour.

Follow the views of those two Societies in the affairs of this country, and you will seldom go wrong. They have heads to see what is right, and no interests or bad motives to make them lead you to what is wrong. When you do so, you will then recover that consequence which, for many centuries, your ancestors possessed, to which you are entitled, and which you lost only by you or your forefathers losing the sense of it.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 16.

St James's, April 16.

ON Thursday last, Mr William Callon was sworn and admitted into the place of Letter-founder in ordinary to his Majesty.

War-Office, April 16. 1785.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet George Beauchamp Proctor is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice William Roberts.

2d Regiment of Dragoons, Adjutant Digby Hamilton, on the half-pay of the late 19th regiment of Dragoons, to be Adjutant, vice Patrick Macculum.

3d Regiment of Dragoons, Thomas Horton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Abraham Whitaker.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, William Langley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Francis Wemyss.

22d Regiment of Foot, Edmund Lord Viscount Dangarvan to be Ensign, vice James Kennedy Simpson.

34th Regiment of Foot, Andrew Barclay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wallingham Girdley. Thomas Brooke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Thomas Abbot.

41st Regiment of Foot (Invalids), Lieutenant Joseph Haldewood of Captain Isaacson's Independent Company of Invalids at Jersey, to be Lieutenant, vice John Drummond.

57th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Jackson, on the half-pay of the late 90th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Jackson.

102d Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Kitt, on half-pay in Captain Cranstone's late Independent Company of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Ambrose Lilly Wynyard.

Lieutenant John Drummond of the 41st regiment, to be Lieutenant in Captain Isaacson's Independent Company of Invalids at Jersey, vice Joseph Haldewood.

John Clark, Esq, late Captain in the 92d regiment, to be Ensign in Captain Courtman's Independent Company of Invalids at Chatter, vice James Barrett.

Lieutenant William Wemyss, on half-pay in the late 76th regiment, to be Lieutenant in Captain Crawford's Independent Company of Invalids at Jersey, vice David Carnie.

2d Battalion of the Royals, Lieutenant James Imrie, on half-pay in the late 82d regiment, to be Lieutenant en Second, vice Archibald Campbell.

19th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Howe Hennes, of 23d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

56th Regiment of foot, Captain Henry Addison, of the 100th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Brevet Major Samuel Moore.

60th Regiment of foot, William Tireman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gordon.

100th Regiment of foot, Brevet Major Samuel Moore, of the 56th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Addison.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 15.

Shipping intelligence from Bombay, dated in November last. The Resolution, loaded, and to be dispatched in a few days. The Bristol left at Tellicherry. Sir Edward Hughes to sail for England in the Sultan, the beginning of December, with the Eurydice frigate. All the ships for Coast and Bay which sailed last season from Europe, are arrived at Port St George. The Alfred, which had sailed for China, returned (after being out two days) in a very leaky state, and was docked, is employed on the Malabar coast, and on her return will be dispatched for China. The Glatton sailed for Bengal the latter end of September. The Lord Camden, sent to Port St George. The Bombay, Grabb, dispatched to Bengal. The Europa to be the next ship for Europe, to sail next month. The Royal Admiral, employed on the Malabar coast.

Captain Dunn, of the Greyhound packet, on the 31st ult. spoke the Little William, from Antigua, out eleven weeks, in want of water and provisions, spared him some of each, ship and crew all well. The same day, in lat. 49 28. N. lon. 12. W. spoke the London, Purchase, from Charleston, out seven weeks, all well, who informed him, that on the 26th ult. they fell in with the Friendship, Bell, from New-York to Dublin, steering for Lisbon, in lat. 47. lon. 15. in great distress, having lost her bowsprit, boats, and water, and most of her crew washed overboard; Captain Purchase spared him some water.

February 15, 1785. In lat. 48 57. N. lon. 18 30. W. the ship Earl of Sandwich East-Indianman, spoke the brig Glasgow, James Patrick commander, from Glasgow, bound to Lisbon, last from Trolly, all well, wind at E. blowing fresh.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 15.

COUNSEL were called to the bar, to be heard on the farther consideration of the appeal, in which Sir James Grant of Grant is appellant, and Martha Grove and others, creditors of the York-Building Company, are respondents. The Solicitor-General made a reply; and the Lord Chancellor afterwards spoke for a considerable time, and observed upon what had fallen from the counsel at the bar; and concluded with moving, "that the interlocutors complained of be reversed, without prejudice to any decisions already had, and that the cause be remitted to the Court below." The same was, upon the question put, agreed to by the House.

#### From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, Jan. 27. The Mary, Captain Bowen, arrived in the harbour of Kingston on Sunday from Black River, on board of which were three Spanish officers, charged with dispatches from the Governor General of Cuba to Major Lowrey, commandant of the British post at Black River, which they delivered to him immediately after they landed. The tenor of these dispatches, it seems, was a peremptory requisition, to know if Major Lowrey had received any official instructions from the Court of Great Britain, or elsewhere, that authorised him to withdraw the troops and inhabitants from that country; and given to understand, that if the territory should not be vacated by March next to the Spanish commander, he should be under the necessity of compelling them to retire by force of arms. To this message we understand Major Lowrey returned no answer, but after entertaining his visitors in the most hospitable manner, gave an acknowledgment that he had received the dispatches, and promised to send a flag of truce to the Havannah, with his final determination on the subject in a fortnight. It was the prevailing opinion among the people at Black River, when the express came away, that the Spaniards are seriously disposed to carry their threats into execution, and that they are making considerable preparations, both at the Havannah and in the neighbourhood of the English settlements on the Main, expressly for that purpose.

Through the same channel we also learn, that 2000 Spaniards were stationed within six days march of the Musquito shore, and that in consequence thereof Major Lowrey was, with unremitting ardour, putting the place into the best posture of defence his small force would admit of; he had also convened the Indian Chiefs together, who had promised him in the most solemn manner every assistance and support; so that it may be reasonably expected, with the force already there, joined to the assistance which may be sent from this island, that our countrymen will be able to baffle all the efforts the Spaniards may make to dispossess them of that valuable country.

There is a report circulating, that the third regiment of foot, now quartered at Kingston, are preparing to embark for the Spanish Main, for the protection of our territories in that country; that they will actually sail in a few days; and that considerable draughts from the other regiments are soon to follow them.

His Majesty's sloop Swan, and a transport with arms and ammunition, sailed on Monday from Port Royal for the Musquito shore. Major M'Murdo, of the 3d regiment, we understand, went passenger in the Swan, charged with dispatches for Major Lowrey.

Kingston, Jan. 29. Captain Love, of the sloop Rainbow, which arrived at Martha Brae on Friday the 14th inst. from New-York, informs, that a French frigate of 44 guns had arrived there from Old France, to demand a sum of money from Congress, and was laying at that port as Commodore, bringing to every American vessel which passed him.

Kingston, Feb. 3. The arrival of the Spanish armament at Leguira, consisting of ten sail-of-the-line, and a large body of regular troops, is confirmed, beyond a doubt, by several private letters of indisputable authority from Cuba. This fleet sailed from Cadiz in October last, under the pretence of scour-

ing the Algerine coast of the numerous corsairs, which infest the trade of the Mediterranean; and the secret of its real destination was so well kept by the Spanish Cabinet and the commanders, that it had not transpired in England when the last advices came from thence, which are dated the 12th of December last. Expeditions of this hostile appearance, and of such potency, in a time of profound peace, bode no good to the British possessions in these seas; more especially, if the late suspicious conduct of the Governor of Cuba is taken into the account.

A gentleman of veracity just arrived expresses from the Musquito shore and the Bay of Honduras, brings the following alarming intelligence: That about the 16th of December last, a body of 500 Spaniards well armed took possession of the island of Rattan, and drove a few English fishermen who had established themselves there from their habitations. The Spaniards are with great diligence now fortifying that island, which has an excellent harbour on the south side, from whence they meant to carry on their operations by sea against the Musquito shore. The same gentleman adds, that large bodies of regulars and militia are in motion at Porto Bello, Cartagena, Guatimala, Yucatan, Tabasco, and New Orleans, avowedly for the infernal purpose of exterminating the whole nation of Musquito Indians, and their allies, the English on that coast, should they afford them any succour or assistance. Don Matthias Galvez, viceroy of Mexico, who is the planner of this pious expedition, has pledged himself to the Court of Spain in the most solemn manner for its complete success, and has given the chief command to his son, Don Galvez, now Governor of Cuba; the 20th of March next is fixed for the commencement of hostilities.

When the last advices came from the Musquito shore, a Spanish frigate of 40 guns had arrived in the Gulf of Dulce, and was lying at anchor under Fort Omoa. Five hundred regular troops, and 900 volunteers, a ragged banditti of Mullatoes, Meltees, and Negroes, had also reached Truxillo, in the vicinity on the Bay of Honduras, which city is appointed as the general rendezvous of the force to be employed in this infernal expedition.

The Spanish Governors in all the provinces surrounding the Musquito shore, have published edicts, prohibiting all persons living within their respective jurisdictions from trading with the English, or selling them provisions, either at the Bay of Honduras, or the shore, under the severest pains and penalties; in consequence of which every species of friendly intercourse is at an end between the two nations in that quarter.

It is reported, that 10,000 stand of arms, 40,000 ball cartridges, and a large train of heavy artillery, were shipped some days ago on board an armed transport, destined for the Musquito shore.

Kingston, Feb. 5. By late advices from St Vincent's, we learn, that the Caribbs there are in great force; upwards of 1200 of them being well armed and supplied with ammunition, to the great annoyance and dread of the settlers; and that there did not appear the smallest prospect of reconciling them to the English, against whom they entertained a most inveterate hatred. These Caribbs possess a third part of the best of the Island, and a formidable enemy, not only to the planters at St Vincent's, but also to the Island of Union, that is near to it, and filled with scarce any inhabitants but negroes.

By the master of a small vessel, who arrived in this harbour a few days ago, from the Windward Islands, we learn, that on his passage down here, he put into one of the out-ports of Hispaniola, but was instantly ordered to depart; and notwithstanding he told the French officers who boarded him, that he was in want of water, and had sprung one of his masts; yet these orders were reiterated with redoubled energy, and he was given to understand, that no situation could justify his staying where he was, even for a single moment. In consequence of which, he was obliged to obey the mandate, by putting to sea immediately.

#### From the LONDON PAPERS, April 16.

L O N D O N.

Three regiments of soldiers are ordered to be embarked on board merchantmen, in the course of a few days, for the West Indies.

The Lord Chancellor went yesterday to St James's, and received from his Majesty the Great Seal newly engraved by Mr Major, late of St Martin's-lane. The temporary Great Seal, which the day after the robbery was cast in copper, was at the same time delivered up in his Majesty's presence, and defaced before him.

Yesterday, being the last day in the House of Peers for receiving reports from the Judges on private bills, several were presented and read, as were likewise the bills, a first time.

The Scotch distillery bill was read a second time yesterday in the House of Commons, and committed for Monday's evening.

Yesterday the Committee on the Wigton election determined against Governor Johnstone, and have declared the sitting member (General Dalrymple) duly elected.

The dispatches received last night at the India-House from Bengal, (which were brought over in the Surprise packet, Captain Asquith) contain an account of the safe arrival of the ships from England at Bombay and Bengal.

Yesterday the Purser of the Kent homeward-bound East-Indian arrived at the East-India House, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safe arrived off Kinsale in Ireland, from China.

Mr Fox has certainly commenced an action against the High Bailiff of Westminster, for his conduct respecting the scrutiny; and the action will most assuredly be tried in the course of the next term.

Mr Erskine, in the course of his elegant and able speech on Monday last at the bar of the House of Commons, taking notice of the unfair management of that *veteran Whig*, Mr Charles Jenkinson, at the examination of the Manufacturers before Mr Pitt's Committee of the Privy Council, expressed himself in the following emphatic language: "Was it candid, was it just, for those who had the management of the examination, and the duty of publishing the report of the Lords Committee of Council, to leave out certain answers given by witnesses, which would have tended to explain fully their sentiments, and which would have made the construction of the whole totally different from that drawn from the partial mutilated answers that were printed in the report? What effect the Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr Jenkinson) conduct may have on the Committee, I know not; and what censure they may be disposed to cast upon him, I am yet to learn; but this I am certain of, that should an attorney in the Courts in which I have the honour to practise, have dared to be guilty of a similar conduct, he would



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have been instantly struck off the roll, and never more suffered to appear in the presence of the Judges."

**A LIST OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, and BODIES OF MEN, who have already presented petitions against Mr Pitt's IRISH RESOLUTIONS.**

The Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and others in Liverpool.—The Chambers of Commerce in Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow.—Merchants and Manufacturers in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester.—The Callicoe Printers and Manufacturers in the county of Lancaster.—THE GRAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BEING THE DEPUTIES OF ALL THE MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLAND.—Merchants and Manufacturers of Bristol.—The Commercial Committee, and principal Manufacturers of Birmingham.—5000 Manufacturers in the town of Blackburn.—Principal Merchants and Tradesmen of Wolverhampton.—Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Merchants, Venturers of Bristol.—Sugar Refiners of Bristol.—1500 Principal Merchants and Manufacturers of Nottingham.—Sail Cloth Manufacturers of Lancaster.—Principal Manufacturers and Traders of Paisley.—the WEAVERS of Paisley—13,234 Operative Weavers of Glasgow.—The Linen Manufacturers of Dunfermline.—The Principal Manufacturers and Traders of Derby.—Grand Committee of the Merchants and principal Manufacturers of Sheffield.—The Iron Manufacturers of West-bromwich.—The Sail Canvas Makers of Warrington.—The Sail Cloth Makers of Lancaster.—The Makers of Velvets, Fustians, &c. of Wigan.—The Makers of Pig and Bar Iron, and Proprietors of Mines in the county of Salop.—The Iron Manufacturers of Stourbridge.—The Manufacturers of Earthen Ware in the county of Stafford.—The Manufacturers and Traders in Iron and Brass in Walsall.—The Merchants and Cornfactors of Great Yarmouth.—The Iron Manufacturers of Dudley.—The Glass Manufacturers of Sturbridge and Dudley.—The Merchants and Manufacturers of Kidderminster.—The Gentlemen, Traders, and Manufacturers of Cirencester.—The Iron Manufacturers of Edinburgh and Glasgow.—The Manufacturers and Land Owners of Rochdale.—and 55,000 Manufacturers of Manchester.

**PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 16.**

Bank Stock, 1000	100
5 per cent. Stock, 89 1/2	89 1/2
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 100	100
2 1/2 ex div.	2 1/2
3 per cent. con. 56 1/2	56 1/2
3 per cent. red. 55 1/2	55 1/2
3 per cent. 1736, —	—
Long Ann. 17 1/2-16th.	17 1/2
Short Ann. 1778, 12 1/2-16th.	12 1/2
South Sea Stock, —	—
3 per cent. Old Ann. 100	100

**WIND AT DEAL, April 15. E. N. E.**

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 16.

"This day the Committee for trying the petition presented by Mr Sinclair of Ulster against Mr Fox, as member for Kirkwall, &c. after reading the minutes, &c. and deliberating about half an hour, unanimously found, that Mr Fox was duly elected, and dismissed the petition. Almost all the Members thought it a frivolous and vexatious petition; but whether that be entered in their report, I have not yet been able to learn. The Committee were balloted for on Tuesday. They met on Wednesday; and it would have been over yesterday, but for the prolix pleadings of the petitioner's counsel. It is universally agreed here, that two more able speeches have not been made than Mr Erskine and Mr Wight made in behalf of Mr Fox. The former had some excellent hits. He said, "We Sir, have been amused with a new piece, or exhibition, called the *Scrutiny*;—and now there is to be added a farce, called *Kirkwall*; the principal part by the learned author," (alluding to the petitioner, who has wrote some pamphlets, I believe, in support of the fairness, equality, and wisdom of Mr P—'s taxes). He added, "Who pays the actors, I shall not pretend to say."

"Mr Sinclair gave up all his objections but two, 1st, That Mr Fox was not a burges of Kirkwall at the time he was elected. This Mr Fox disproved in the clearest manner, and showed that he was made a burges on the 23d of April, three days before the election of the Member. 2dly, That the election of Provost Riddoch, the delegate for Kirkwall, was void, because the Magistrates and Council did not elect a Deacon of the Tailors on the 14th of April preceding. Mr Fox's counsel showed, to the satisfaction of the whole Committee, that the Magistrates and Council acted legally and properly in so doing. The petitioner brought up a witness from Orkney, the very man Mr Fox wanted; and his evidence cut up Mr Sinclair's objections by the root.

"Counsel for Mr Fox, Mr Erskine and Mr Wight—Agent, Mr Charles Innes.

"For Mr Sinclair, Mr Rous and Mr Grant.—Agent, Mr Chalmer.

"Government is said to be not a little alarmed at the intelligence, received in the late dispatches from the Governor of Jamaica, respecting the conduct of the Spaniards against the British arms on the Musquito shore; and a Cabinet Council is said to be summoned on the occasion.

"According to official advices received from the Continent, the state of the negotiation between the Emperor and Holland, under the mediation of France, appears not yet to have been made public. Whether there will be peace or war, it is very certain, that the arrangements are not yet finally settled; though an accommodation; the friends of the ministry give out, is on the point of taking place.

"The bill, at present before the House, brought in by Mr Grenville, for regulating the mode of balloting for Committees, is only meant as a temporary one, a general revision being intended the next session of the Grenville act, and a permanent amendment thereupon of the same. Under this idea the present bill may probably pass, though the House seems very loth to meddle with a bill, unanimously allowed to form the basis of the freedom of election.

"There are so many petitions yet to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House of Commons, that it must still be some time before any thing final can be done respecting the Irish propositions. All thinking men agree in opinion, that it is impossible they can be carried in the form they stand. It must, however, be remarked, as a matter not unworthy observation, that while the counsel for the Manchester petition should complain of the great grievance of *Excise Officers*, the Commissioners of Excise should report to the House of Commons, a necessity for an additional number of those very people for the county of Lancashire."

This day the High Court of Justiciary met here, when there was presented to them his Majesty's letter, appointing David Rae, Esq; of Edinboro, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in room of Lord Kennet deceased. The letter being recorded, his Lordship took the usual oaths to Government, and was thereupon received as one of their Lordships number. The Court then, by act of adjournment, appointed his Lordship to perform the ensuing Northern circuit, along with the Lord Justice Clerk.

Upon the 18th current, was married at Hatton, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, George Hay, Esq; to Lady Hatnah Charlotte Maitland.

On Monday last, died here, the Honourable Mrs Margaret Murray, daughter of the deceased David Viscount of Stomont. It is requested, her friends and relations may accept of this notice of her death.

On the 9th instant, died at the Manse of Dunnet, in Caithness, the Rev. Dr George Traill of Hobbister, minister of that parish.

On Thursday evening a vast number of the Operative Weavers again assembled in the Green of Glasgow, to deliberate what further steps should be taken in the Irish business; when they resolved that another petition should be immediately drawn up nearly similar to their last, signed by the whole body, and forwarded to Parliament, on account of that petition being objected to by Mr Pitt as only signed by the committee in name of the whole.

This day Archibald Stewart, convicted before the High Court of Justiciary of repeated acts of house-breaking and theft, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on a gibbet erected for the purpose on the west end of the Luckenbooths.—The disagreeable ceremony of walking from the prison to the former place of execution in the Grassmarket, by this new method, was avoided. The prayers, and other devotions, were performed in the tolbooth, previous to the unhappy convict's being carried to the scaffold. He behaved with becoming decency, and was attended by the Reverend Mr William Greenfield, one of the ministers of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr heard an appeal at the instance of four elders of the parish of Avondale, against a sentence of the presbytery of Hamilton, suspending them from their office, because they had refused to do their duty when the Lord's Supper was dispensed; and because, as reasons for so doing, they had thrown out reflections highly injurious to Mr Scott their minister. Parties being fully heard, and removed, the Synod unanimously agreed to affirm the sentence of the Presbytery of Hamilton, suspending the appellants from the exercise of their office as elders *fine die*, and remit this affair to the Presbytery to take any other steps in it which they shall see cause. At the same time the Synod thought themselves bound to express, in the strongest terms, their displeasure against the paper given in to the Presbytery, under the name of *Reasons*, by the elders now under suspension, as containing assertions altogether calumnious and ill-founded.

Yesterday se'ennight, a grazier in Strathmore, for a bet of twenty guineas, rode a mare 106 miles in nineteen hours. The mare was bought for 3 l. two years ago, is of a small size, has not a sound limb, was only ten days taken up from winter's running, and carried 14 stone 2 lbs.

No less than twelve persons have received indictments to stand trial at the ensuing Circuit at Glasgow, which meets on the 26th instant.

Thursday, two boys were detected in picking a countryman's pocket of his purse in the horse market, Glasgow, at the Town head. One of them was apprehended, but the other, who was in possession of the purse, got clear off.

The propositions have not passed the English Commons, tho' some of the papers of this morning with confidence give the numbers who divided upon that question; yet not a doubt remains that the English Minister will carry the commercial regulations hollow, and that by a considerable majority; he only waits for the public mind to cool a little in England, and give a spice of popularity to the measure, by touching us here for a little more in the way of a *tribute*. *Dublin, Eo. Post.*

Hah! The wished for moment is arrived, the ladies long ing gratified, and honours ripen faster than the budding rose; peerages bloom forth in clusters, and the burthened state hangs pendant with the load; five are arrived already:

Mr Malone,	Baron Synderland.
Mr O'Callaghan,	— Lilce.
Mr Maude,	— Moun. Alt.
Mr Cardiac,	— Maunjoy.

And though last, not least deserving, *meritorious* and *faithful* servants of the public, Right Hon. John Forster, not to be spared from the *immortal* House of Commons, without a national loss, is not himself enabled; but his lady created a peeress in her own right, under the name, title, and title of Baroness Oriel. This coronets display their golden splendour, and Ireland shines forth a land of nobles. *Ibid.*

The Unity is safe arrived at Borrowtownness from London. MEMBERS for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of *Lochmaben*. The Rev. Dr Patrick Nibbet, Mess. Jacob Dickson and Robert Little, ministers: Thomas Tweedie, Esq; of Oliver, Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of *Alford*. Mess. Smith at Keig, Lumfden at Kildrumny, and Douglas at Glenbucket, Ministers: John Gordon, Esq; of Craig, Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of *Kirkwall*. Mess. John Seollay, at St Andrew's; William Anderson, at Evie and Rendall, Ministers: Bailie James Torry, Edinboro, Ruling Elder.

Borough of *Kirkwall*. Mr George Hume, baker, Edinboro.

To the Printer of the *Caledonian Mercury*.

S I R,

THE hinderance of business, and distress of the lower classes of people, arising from the Universal refusal of the *Mint Coinage* halfpence of his present Majesty, are very severely felt, and much to be regretted; and what occasions the continuance of this evil, is the impossibility of any joint concurrence of the Public at large to receive them in payments. Every person is tormented himself, and torments those he deals with; because, although he determines to take those halfpence himself, he can prevail on nobody else to do so, and therefore they lie on his hands. Any hint therefore calculated to remove this nuisance might be acceptable to the Public.

I think, were any grocer, or other general dealer, to issue an advertisement that he would take good half of *King George the Third*, he might much increase his business, and do a material service to the Public. The decrease of trade which his doing so would bring upon his neighbours, would soon oblige them to

follow his example, and thus good halfpence would become as current as ever. I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

## ORKNEY SHIPPING.

*Sailed from Stromness.*  
April 8. Fortitude of Stromness, Crickhanks, from Leith, for Kirkwall, with lime, &c.

*Remains in safe harbour.*  
Dispatch of and from Lochbroom, Mackenzie, for Aberdeen, in ballast. Ellialeth and Margaret of Lapeyster, Gamlert, from Piltbether, for Carron, with iron ore.

His Majesty's revenue cutter the Princess Ernest Augustus, Scott, upon a cruise.  
John and Mary of Eimekilla, Donald, from Alenmouth, for Liverpool.

Rachel of Stromness, Crickhanks, from Morrison's-haven, for Belfast, with vitriol and slates.  
— of and from Eskdale, Brown, for Leith Roads.

Maxwell of Campbelltown, Mackennan, from Eskdale, for Leith, with slates.  
Rendals of and from Lancaster, Nell, for Carron, with iron-ore.

Chance of and from Eskdale, Brown, for Leith, with slates.  
Dantzick of and from Liverpool, Isaac, for Dantzick, with ginger and coffee, &c.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, April 10. Jean, Brown, from Drogheda, with meal; Bell, Scott, from Biddford, with timber; Mary, Roxburgh, from New York, with goods; Conventions, Workman, from St Ubes, with salt; Dubs of Hamilton, Duff, from Drogheda, with meal; Speedwell, Gilbert, from Youghall, with oats.—17. Speedwell, Williams, from Wales, with timber; Neptune, Bell, from Virginia, with tobacco; Anne, Martine, from Drogheda, with meal.

SAILED, 17. Jean and Peggy, Keen, for Dublin, with goods; Accalia, Marshall, for Quebec, with ditto; Silken, Harvey, for Oporto, with ditto; Lovely Nancy, Adair, for Kirkcubright, in ballast.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, April 10. James, Wiseman, from Leith, with deals; Jean, Anderson, from Alloa, with timber.—18. Reynolds, Niel, from Ulverston, with iron ore.—19. Industry, Chew, from ditto, with ditto; Betty and Margaret, Gardener, from ditto, with ditto; John, Burns, from Llynay, with barley; Maria, Anderson, from Christiania, with deals; Jean, Napier, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, APRIL 18. Providence, Maciver, from Stornaway, with kelp, for Hull; Anne, Seaton, from the Orkneys, with goods; John, Smart, from Llynay, with grain, &c.; George and Margaret, Strong, from Campvere, with gin, &c.; Providence, Laughlin, from Orkneys, with goods; Susanah, Blyth, from Llynay, with grain; John and Katharine, Dingwall, from London, in ballast; Nancy and Jean, Robertson, from Burnham, with grain; Margaret, Irvine, from Eskdale, with slates; Hawk, Strachan, from Hartlepool, with grain; Stockton Packet, Grant, from Stockton, with grain, &c.; William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods; — and several come up yesterday and last night into Leith Roads; also coasting sloops from the north country and Lewis, with slates, &c.—19. William and Ann, Hunter, from Hull, with goods; John, Robertson, from Alenmouth, with oats; Williams, Ballingall, from London, with goods; Mary, R. H. from Upwich, with grain; Katharine and Isobel, Lyeil, from Perth, with goods; Happy Return, Iselt, from London, with goods; Fortune, Charters, from Rotterdam, with goods.—20. Constant Ann, Cowell, from Llynay, with barley.

SAILED, Robert and Margory, Flett, for Orkney, with goods; James, Somerville, for Newcastle, with goods; Christian, Lees, for Corkenny, with empty casks for salt; Mally, Brown, for Montrose, with goods.

## SCOTS DISTILLERY.

EDINBURGH, 20th April, 1783.  
WE the under subscribers, Distillers, do hereby call a meeting of all the DISTILLERS in Scotland, who are inclined to petition Parliament for the alteration in the Distillery Law, by the Duties being levied by a License on the Stills, in place of the mode now in use. The meeting to be at the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday first, the 27th current, at 12 o'clock noon, when at same time it is entreated as a favour, that all the Gentlemen Landed Proprietors will attend, to give their countenance who with well to it.

John Aitchison.  
James Brown.  
George Rennie.

## A HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE in St James's Square, furnished or unfurnished, as may be agreed upon.—It consists of nine rooms and a kitchen, with three cellars, and other conveniences. The situation will be found both pleasant and commodious.—Entry on the first of July. Apply to Mr John Innes writer to the signet. Not to be repeated.

To be LET FURNISHED, for six months from Whitfriday next, THE HOUSE of BARNTON, with Offices, Garden, and Pleasure Grounds.

The house is completely furnished, and fit to accommodate a large family. — It is situated in a fine garden, and is surrounded by a wall, and is well watered, and some cut for hay. For further particulars, apply to John Campbell writer to the signet.

## FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be LET for such number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfriday first.

THE FARM of MIDDLEMANS, situated in the parish of Salton, and within three miles of the town of Haddington, where there is an excellent weekly market for all kinds of corn, cattle, &c. Such as incline to view the farm, may apply to Mr Horn, at Salton Barclay-mill, who will also receive offers for the same.

To be LET, for one or more years, as shall be agreed on, and entered to at or before Whitfriday next.

THE HOUSE of POTTERHILL, at the east end of the Bridge of Perth, with the office-house, gardens, greens, and policy, which are nearly four acres in extent, as possessed by the late Mr Mercer the late substitute of Perth-shire. The house is large and commodious, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, and library on the first storey, with sunk cellars under it. The middle storey consists of five bed-rooms, and the upper storey of two bed-rooms and apartments for servants. And there is a back jamb, which contains a large kitchen, laundry, milk-house, and other apartments for servants. The offices consist of stables, barn, byre, brew-house, chaise-house, and other conveniences, and the whole is in complete repair.

The house is pleasantly situated on the rising ground at the east end of the Bridge of Perth, at a proper distance from the river; of which, and of the town, bridge, and whole country round, it commands a most delightful prospect.

There will likewise be LET, along with the house, &c. about ten acres of arable ground, part of which has been sown with wheat. One field is laid down in grass, and the rest is prepared for seed, which will be sown in the proper season.

For particulars apply to James Beveridge writer in Edinburgh, or James Paton writer in Perth.

## COUNTRY HOUSE IN FIFE.

Fourteen miles east from Kinghorn.  
To be LET, for such term of years as can be agreed on, and entered to immediately, the HOUSE of EASTER KELLIE, consisting of seven rooms, besides kitchen, larder, milk-house, and cellar, with a stable for three horses, and byre for four cows; together with five Scots acres of land, to be entered to at the separation of next crop. The situation is beautiful, and equally convenient, commanding a most extensive view of the coast, and within two miles of five market towns, and two packs of hounds. Any quantity of cutting grass, from one to thirty acres, may be got adjacent to the house, for this year, upon reasonable terms; and the whole will be shown by the servants, at the neighbouring farmstead.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Plenderleith, Town-clerk of Fife, or James Paton writer in Perth. Not to be repeated.





### FOR LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,  
Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and  
sails the 25th April 1785.  
The master to be spoke with at the Royal Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours, mornings  
and evenings on board the ship, or at his house  
in Queenstreet, Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation  
for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



### FOR DANTZICK, THE ANN,

PETER LOCKHART Master,  
NOW taking in goods in Leith harbour, and  
will positively sail the 29th April current.  
This vessel has good accommodation for pas-  
sengers.  
For freight or passage, apply to the Master  
at his house in Drysdale's land, opposite the  
Bridge, Leith, or on board the ship.



### AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON Master,  
Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, and will  
sail the 3d of May next.  
Has good accommodation for passengers.  
Letters on business addressed to the Master at the  
New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street,  
will be properly attended to.

For Halifax and Newberry, near Boston,



### The New Brigantine PEGGY,

FRANCIS RITCHIE Master,  
WILL be ready to receive goods and passengers  
on board at Greenock by the 1st of May, and  
clear to sail by the 20th of same month.  
The Peggy is a fine strong vessel of about 250  
tons burden, well calculated for sailing, and com-  
pletely fitted up for the good accommodation of  
passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to John Laird and Co. or the Master in  
Greenock.

N. B. Newberry is the nearest port to the state of Vermont.  
Greenock, 12th March 1785.

### A SLOOP FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD in the Court-house of Leith, on Saturday the 30th Ap-  
ril 1785 years, at 12 o'clock noon,  
The Good Sloop the CUMBERLAND of  
Cramond, David Wilson master, about 45 tons  
burden, left or more, with her furniture  
and appurtenances, as she presently lies in the har-  
bour of Cramond.



The conditions of sale to be seen in the hands  
of the Town-clerk of Leith; and David McLaren  
merchant in Leith, has powers to conclude a  
private bargain, and will show the inventories.



To be SOLD on Private Contract,

### THE RESIGNATION of Yar-

mouth, now lying at Leith, a fine ship three years old,  
built at Wells, remarkably strong, and well found,  
draws but nine feet water, and carries easily 120 tons  
of corn.—Apply to John Chalmers and Co. Edin-  
burgh.

Not to be repeated.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of THOMAS MUDIE Manufacturer in Over  
Tenements of Calhame, are desired, betwixt and the 14th of May  
next, to lodge with William Black writer in Brechin, one of the trustees  
for said creditors, notes of their claims, with affidavits on the verity there-  
of; certifying those who fail, that they will be cut out of any share of  
Mudie's funds, which are now converted into cash, and will then be divided  
among the Creditors who comply with this advertisement.  
BRECHIN, 18th April. 1785.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased WILLIAM EDWARD, Writer  
in Kinross.

THE Creditors of the said William Edward are requested to meet in  
the house of James Beveridge, vintner in Kinross, upon Thursday  
the 28th day of April current, at 10 o'clock forenoon, and to bring  
their grounds of debt with them, in order that a proper state of the af-  
fairs may be made up.

As matters of importance, in relation to the management, will fall to  
be considered, it is expected the whole creditors will attend either by  
themselves or by their agents.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMSON Merchant  
in Aberdeen.

CHARLES BANNERMAN Advocate in Aberdeen, acting Trustee  
upon the sequestrated estate of George Thomson merchant in A-  
berdeen, hereby intimates to all concerned, That a General Meeting of  
the said George Thomson's Creditors will be held at Aberdeen, within the  
house of Alexander Mason vintner there, on the 20th July next, at  
twelve o'clock noon, being exactly two years from the date of the se-  
questration of the estate, agreeable to the late act of Parliament; at  
which time the Second and LAST DIVIDEND of the said George Thom-  
son's effects will be paid to his creditors.

That, in terms of the act, no creditor who shall not have lodged with  
the Trustee his or her grounds of debt, with an oath on the verity there-  
of, on or before the 20th current, being twenty-one calendar months  
from the date of the sequestration, will be entitled to any share of the  
dividend to be paid at the above meeting.

The Trustee further intimates, that, in terms of the act, a state of the  
bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the  
debts lodged with the Trustee, and confirmed by oaths of verity, with a  
general state of the bankrupt's affairs, and a call or scheme dividing the a-  
mount among the creditors, will be made out, and lie in the Trustee's  
hands, ready for the inspection of all concerned, for two months prior to  
the said 20th July next.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES M'COMBIE Hosiery in Aberdeen.

UPON the application of James Davidson junior, Charles Cowie, and  
John Chrysal, all merchants in Aberdeen, creditors of the said  
Charles M'Combie, the Lord Alva, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, up-  
on the 19th day of April current, sequestrated the said Charles M'Com-  
bie's whole real and personal estate, and appointed a meeting of his cre-  
ditors to be held within the house of Alexander Mason vintner in A-  
berdeen, upon Saturday the 30th day of April current, at twelve o'clock  
noon, for the purpose of naming an interim factor, and for the other  
purposes mentioned in the act; and ordained intimation to be made of  
the above sequestration and meeting, in the Caledonian Mercury and E-  
dinburgh Evening Courant.

In obedience to the above order, therefore, this intimation is made; of  
which the creditors of the said Charles M'Combie, and all others con-  
cerned, are requested to take notice.

### MASONRY.

WE the JOURNEMEN MASONS in and about Edin-  
burgh, having, for some years past, laboured under very great  
hardships, by reason of a few individuals taking the hewing work by the  
piece, which is exceedingly detrimental to us in general; and we being  
determined, after serious consideration, to take every proper step to have  
a stop put to such a bad practice, we would earnestly recommend to all  
our brethren, that they will observe the intimation, and stay back from  
town, until the affair shall be settled and properly adjusted.

### NOTICE

To ANDREW BLACKWOOD'S CREDITORS.

THAT, in consequence of an advertisement lately published in this  
paper, requiring the Creditors of Andrew Blackwood, merchant in  
Glasgow, to meet upon the 19th day of April current, for the purpose of  
choosing an Interim Factor upon Mr Blackwood's sequestrated estate, fev-  
eral of the Creditors accordingly met upon that day, and made choice of  
Andrew Jack, merchant in Glasgow, to be Interim Factor upon the bank-  
rupt's sequestrated estate; of which office he accepted, and found caution,  
as is required.

That, at that meeting, the Creditors present, in terms of the powers  
vested in them by the statute, appointed the General Meeting of Creditors,  
for choosing a Trustee upon the sequestrated estate, to be held in the  
house of Peter Mackinlay vintner in Glasgow, on Friday the 20th day of  
May next, at one o'clock afternoon.

Mr Jack therefore hereby intimates the sequestration to all concerned;  
and requires them, or their doers properly authorized, to meet, time and  
place before mentioned, for the purposes before expressed. And farther  
informs, That Thursday the 28th day of April current, and Thursday in  
each of the three succeeding weeks, are set apart for the purpose of ex-  
amining the bankrupt and his family, at twelve o'clock mid-day of each of  
these days, and within the Sheriff-court house of Glasgow, where the  
Creditors who chuse it are requested to attend.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Marble Work, Leith, on Thurs-  
day the 7th day of May next 1785,

The whole STOCK of MARBLE belonging  
to the deceased Alexander Whyte marble merchant at Leith, consisting  
of variety of Marbles of all the different kinds, polished and unpolished.  
Also, a very handsome Ornamental Chimney-Piece. The sale to begin  
at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The Marble, &c. to be seen by applying to Mr James Whyte, at the  
Marble-work, Leith, with whom the articles of sale are lodged.

N. B. The Marble Business still continues to be carried on by James  
Whyte, as usual.

To be SET in Tack for sixteen years from and after Martinmas next,

### THE Farm in Blackgrange, in the shire of

Clackmannan, lately possessed by Thomas Nimmo distiller, con-  
sisting of fifty-one and an half acres, all properly inclosed, and on which  
there is a very good malt-barn.

Proposals to be given in to Mr Wallace of Forthside, principal tackf-  
man of Blackgrange, at Stirling, by whom such as are not accepted of will  
be kept secret.

### FARMS TO SET.

THESE Farms of the Lands of CROMBIE, presently possessed by  
James Reddie, Robert Anderson, Janet Halket, David Currie,  
and William Templeman; and these parts of the Meadows and Mairfield  
possessed by George Maclean, are to be SET, for nineteen years, and  
entered to at Martinmas next. They are all fine rich arable land, hav-  
ing the liberty of cutting and carrying away sea-ware from the shore of  
Crombie, and lying within a mile of Torryburn, three of Dunfermline,  
two of Culrois, and two of Limekilns, where plenty of lime is to be  
had.

Proposals to be given in to John Bruce, writer in Edinburgh; and  
those that are not accepted of shall be kept secret.—John Cunningham,  
at Crombie Town, will show the farms.

### SALE of a House, Policy, and Estate, IN GALLOWAY.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 23d of June 1785, be-  
twixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of MOLLANCE, with the teinds, lying in  
the parish of Croftmichael and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, compre-  
hending the following lands, viz. Mains of Mollance and pendicles,  
Erne-Annady, and Flat Moor of Moat Park, Chappierne, Dubbydale,  
Hallerne and pendicles, Upper Ironambry, Upper Clarebrand, Nether  
Clarebrand and pendicles, Garrington, Blackerne and pendicles, Little  
Dryburgh, Dunjarg, Meikle Dryburgh, Hilltown and pendicles, and  
Chapmanstown and pendicles, containing in whole above 2336 acres  
Scots statute measure; and the free rental whereof, after all legal de-  
ductions, is 1036l. 13s. 4d.

This estate is situated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, on the  
great military road to Ireland. The house is modern, large, and com-  
modious, and with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair.  
The situation is fine, commanding very extensive prospects of the ad-  
jacent country, which is remarkably pleasant and well cultivated. There  
is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown,  
and part lately planted, and all in a most thriving condition, which,  
with the wood upon other parts of the estate, is estimated at above 500l.  
Sterling.

The fertility of these lands is too well known to need description, and  
they are occupied by a set of as wealthy, industrious, and intelligent re-  
sidents in that country; and the uncommon punctuality with  
which the rents are paid is the best proof of the lands being let at mo-  
derate rents. They are capable of great improvement by means of  
shell-marle, of which there is great abundance within the lands and in  
the neighbourhood. Coal and lime are brought by water-carriage  
within four miles of the premises, where also the produce of the lands  
may be exported.

The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-steadings are  
all lately built, and in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premises. For  
further particulars apply to James Stormonth, writer in Edinburgh; or  
to the proprietor at Blackwood, near Dumfries.

To any person wishing to form a considerable interest in that part of  
the country, this estate must be a desirable object, as it affords eight un-  
doubted qualifications for electors of a member of Parliament.

### SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, E-  
dinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of July next, betwixt the hours  
of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of ACHLYNE, ARDCHYLE, and BLARENASKIE,  
with the pertinents belonging thereto, lying within the Lordship of Glen-  
dochart, parish of Killin, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The greatest part of the estate, which consists of rich extensive hill-  
pasture, as well as low grounds, is inclosed, and the farms subdivided with  
sufficient stone-walls. There is a great quantity of lime-stone on the  
lands, and abundance of fuel to burn it. The present yearly free rent  
is 262l. Sterling, exclusive of the garden and greens about the house;  
and as part of the lands are out of lease, the rents will rise considerably  
when leases are granted. The plantations upon the estate are extensive  
and thriving, and consist of a great variety of trees.

The mansion-house of Achlyne, built within these twenty years, is  
large, elegant and commodious, with a complete set of offices, executed  
in the most substantial manner, and fit to accommodate a large family.—  
It is situated in a most beautiful valley, close by the river Dochart, within  
four miles of the village of Killin, at the west end of Loch Tay. There  
is also an extensive kitchen-garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-  
trees; and the lands afford sport of every kind. The estate holds of the  
Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at 214l. 8s. 4d. Scots.—A great  
part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser, to answer  
two jointures upon the lands.

For further particulars, apply to William Leslie, writer to the signet,  
who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and plan of  
the estate.

### SALE of LANDS in FIFE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC ROUNP OR AUCTION,  
Within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th  
day of May 1785, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,  
THE Lands and Estate of RATHALET, lying in the parish of  
Kilmenny, and county of Fife.

The estate consists of upwards of 600 acres of land, the greatest part of  
which is arable, and of most excellent soil. It is let in lease to one tenant,  
of which there are 14 years to run after Martinmas next, at the yearly  
rent of 315l. Sterling. The arable part of the estate is inclosed either  
with hedges and ditches, or with stone walls lately built, and very suffi-  
cient. The other parts of the lands are either covered with planting, which  
is very valuable, or affords excellent pasture for sheep.

There is a small Mansion-house upon the estate, with a large Garden,  
and a fine farm-steading lately built, and in very good condition. The estate  
is very conveniently situated, both for manure and for market, as there  
are plenty both of lime and marl in the neighbourhood. It lies within  
three short miles of Cupar, two from the harbour of Balmerino, and three  
from Woodhaven, on the south side of the river Tay, opposite to Dundee.  
The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to vote for  
a member of parliament for the county of Fife.

The progress of writs, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of  
George Inlach writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further parti-  
culars, and will be ready to treat and sell by private bargain, at any time  
previous to the day of roup.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Session,  
within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the  
29th June 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
All and Whole the Forty-Shilling Land of WESTER BRACO,  
with the Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Shotts and shire of Lan-  
ark.

These lands are divided into seven farms, and will be expofed either  
in whole, or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline.—The proven ren-  
tal is,

Deduct feu and teind-	
duty payable to the Duke	
of Hamilton, superior, L.	3 6 8
School salary, - - - - -	0 2 3
Baron officer's salary, - - -	0 3 0
	3 11 11
	6-12ths

Total free rent, L. 116 13 4 6-12ths

And the lands are to be expofed at twenty-  
one years purchase of said rent, being - L. 2450 0 10 6-12ths

This estate lies about a mile from the road between Edinburgh  
and Glasgow, is about four miles distant from Hamilton, and three from  
Airdrie.—The proven rental is reckoned low, so that the rents are ex-  
pected to rise considerably.

The proprietor or any of the tenants will show the lands, and the ar-  
ticles of sale, and progress of writs, which are clear, may be seen in the  
hands of Mr John Callender depute-clerk of Session, or James Home  
clerk to the signet, agent in the sale.

### JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-  
house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th of July next, betwixt  
the hours of four and six afternoon, the following LANDS which be-  
longed to John Graham of Corriellaw,

Lot I. The Lands of CORRIELAW and NEWTON, alias THIEF-  
CLEUGH, lying in the parish of Drydale, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent after all deductions, is L. 37 12 5 9-12ths.  
And the proven value, being held of a subject-superior, at 23 years  
purchase, is - - - - - L. 865 7 0 8-12ths.

The teinds are deducted from the rent, and amount to 121l. Sterling,  
but the proprietor has been in use only to pay 21. 4s. 0d. 6-12ths  
Sterling annually of teind duty, the superior paying the stipend; and it is  
probable, that no higher demand will be made for the teinds in future,  
which is a circumstance of considerable advantage to the purchaser, as  
no value is put upon the free teind in fixing the above upset price.

This farm consists of about 300 acres, which is mostly arable, and the  
remainder is good pasture. There is an outskid of houses lately built by  
the proprietor, and the lands lie within a few miles of the market towns  
of Ecclefechan and Lockerby, are pleasantly situated on the water of Cor-  
rie, and are underflood to have a right to a share of the wood of Linn  
in the neighbourhood.

Lot II. The Lands of BURNHEAD and Teinds thereof, lying in  
the parish of Tundergath, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is L. 21 2 0  
And the proven value, being held of a subject-superior at 23 years pur-  
chase, is - - - - - L. 485 6 0

This farm, which is situated upon the water of Milk, consists of about  
130 acres, all arable and meadow, and mostly inclosed. It is capable  
of great improvement, being in the neighbourhood of limestone quarries.  
Lot III. A Decree of Adjudication at the instance of the said John  
Graham, against John Carruthers of Bogfide, adjudging the lands  
of Bogfide for payment of two sums, which amount, with interest,  
to - - - - - L. 467 18 0

And which is to be set up at that sum.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Kirk-  
patrick, Depute Clerk of Session, and further information will be got by  
applying to Mungo Dobie writer in Lockerby, factor upon the subjects.

### FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

### PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at  
No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.  
Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues  
of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest  
and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, fore  
Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and sore-  
ness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm,  
and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of  
Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not  
cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having indu-  
ced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two  
of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chy-  
mist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of  
King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested  
to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription  
on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM  
OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary,  
No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor,  
by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edin-  
burgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,  
Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in  
the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty  
years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Ef-  
ficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be de-  
pended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foul-  
ness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the  
least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent  
their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders  
in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even  
in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, how-  
ever violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with  
can words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he  
is the answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being  
spurious.